

30218. Misbranding of gauze bandages. U. S. v. 27 Gross of Gauze Bandages. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44013. Sample No. 35652-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, at the time of examination was found to be contaminated with viable micro-organisms. It was intended for uses requiring a sterile product.

On September 29, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 gross of gauze bandages at Boston, Mass.; alleging that they had been shipped on or about June 21, 1938, by Dermay, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on some of the packages, "Physicians and Surgeons Gauze Bandage," that on another package, "Doctors and Nurses Gauze Bandage" and the words "First Aid Products," which formed part of the firm name "First Aid Products Corporation," were false and misleading when applied to bandages which were not sterile but were contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On February 13, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30219. Misbranding of mineral oil. U. S. v. 334 Bottles and 71 Bottles of Extra Heavy Mineral Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44219. Sample Nos. 27149-D, 27151-D.)

This product was represented to be heavy mineral oil of pharmacopoeial standard but failed to conform to the standard laid down in that authority since tests prescribed therein disclosed the presence of moisture and solid paraffins.

On October 21, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 334 pint bottles and 71 quart bottles of extra heavy mineral oil at Elizabeth, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Nostane Products Corporation from Brooklyn, N. Y., about August 12 and 13, 1938; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Heavy Mineral Oil U. S. P.," was false and misleading since the article was not heavy liquid petrolatum as described in the United States Pharmacopoeia in that it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down therein.

On January 25, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30220. Adulteration and misbranding of G.S.I. Gly-So-Iodonate. U. S. v. 23 Bottles, 4 Bottles, and 10 Bottles of G.S.I. Gly-So-Iodonate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42927. Sample No. 21802-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects and false and misleading representations regarding its antiseptic properties.

On June 17, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 bottles of the above-named product at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 28, 1938, by the National Medical Research Laboratories from Milwaukee, Wis.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol, glycerin, sodium chloride, small proportions of carbonates, sulfates, iodides, phosphates, and borates, together with traces of formaldehyde and iodoform. Bacteriological examination showed that it was not an antiseptic surgical first aid.